

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



Optical Measurement Techniques for Rocket Engine Testing and Component Applications

7 June 2016

*Digital Image Correlation and
Dynamic Photogrammetry*

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MARSHALL
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

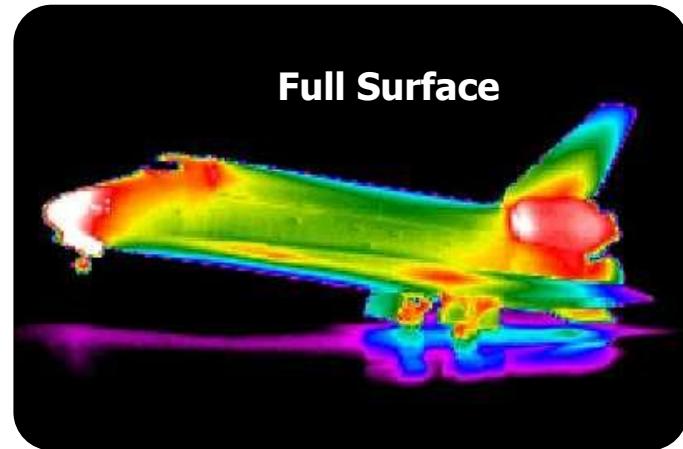
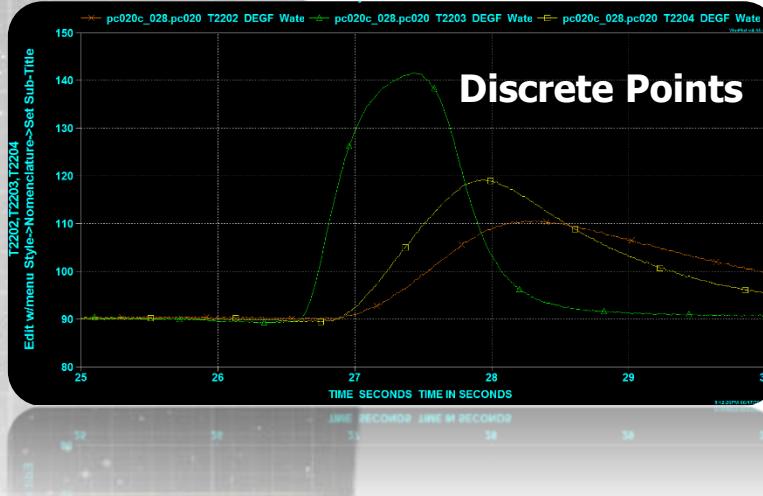


Motivation for Technology

- Subscale and Full-scale testing requires expensive and labor intensive instrumentation to better understand hardware performance
 - Design Modifications and Performance Predictions based on “discrete” point instrumentation
 - Thermocouples, Pressure Transducers, Accelerometers, Strain Gages

Full Surface > Point
IR > Thermocouple
D.I.C. > Strain Gage

*D.I.C. = Digital
Image Correlation*

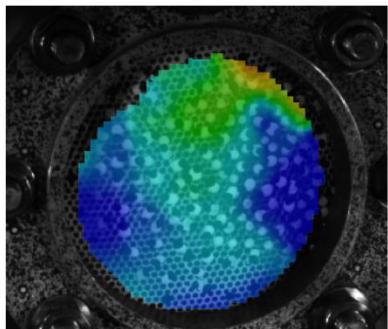


Goal: Augment Traditional Gages to gain a better understanding of hardware and environment loads to design more efficient components and systems



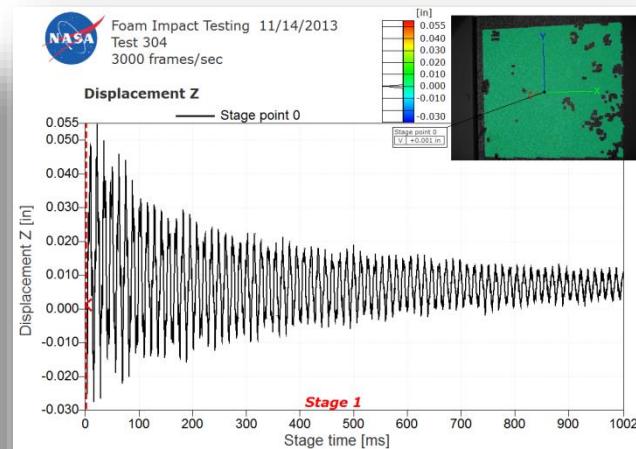
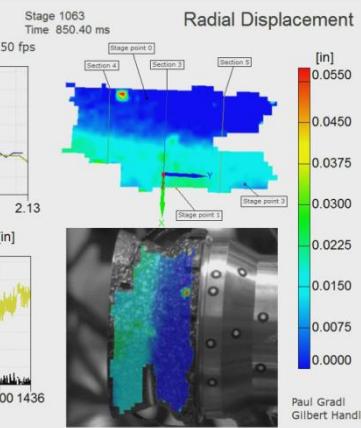
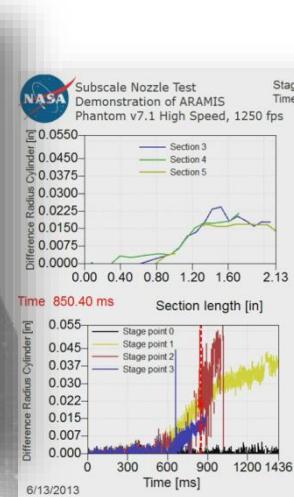
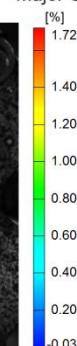
Applications and Development work for Digital Image Correlation at NASA

Test 91 April 3, 2013 300 SS 0.005" Half H2O



Last Frame Before Perforation

Major Strain [%]

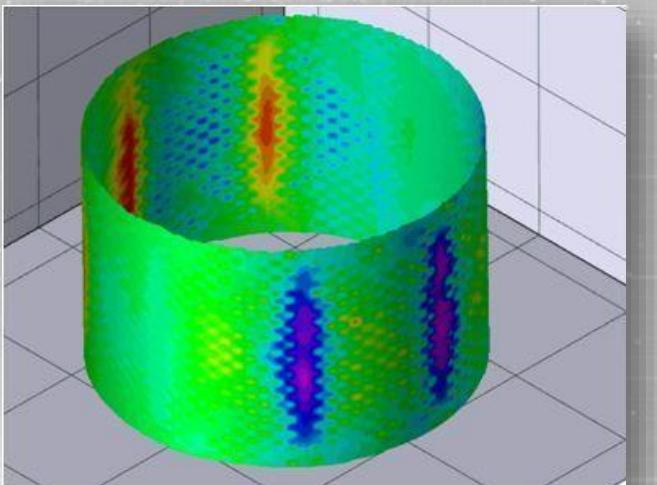


Debris Impact Testing – Eliminated Strain Gages

Blast Pressure Wave Tracking at 70,000 fps

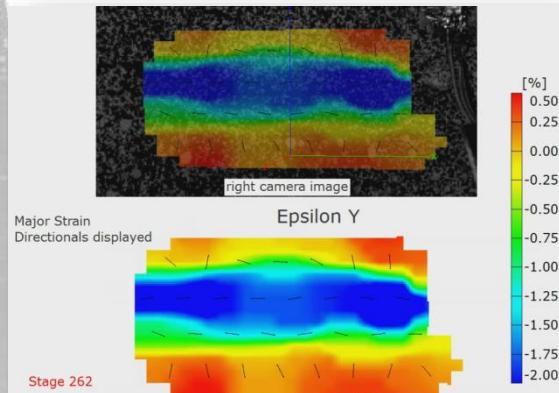
Bangham
ENGINEERING INC.

Subscale Nozzle Displacements at 1700F

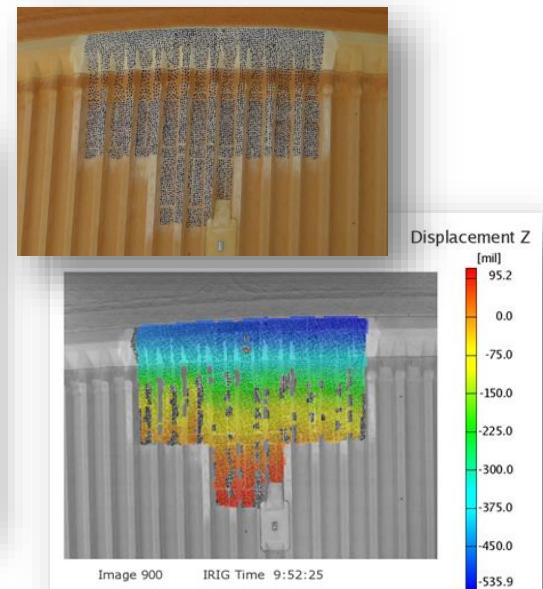


Full-Field Strain and Displacements of 18-ft Dia Tank

Ref: Todd Boles, MSFC/ET30



High Speed Composite Compression – Direct Application of Major Strain



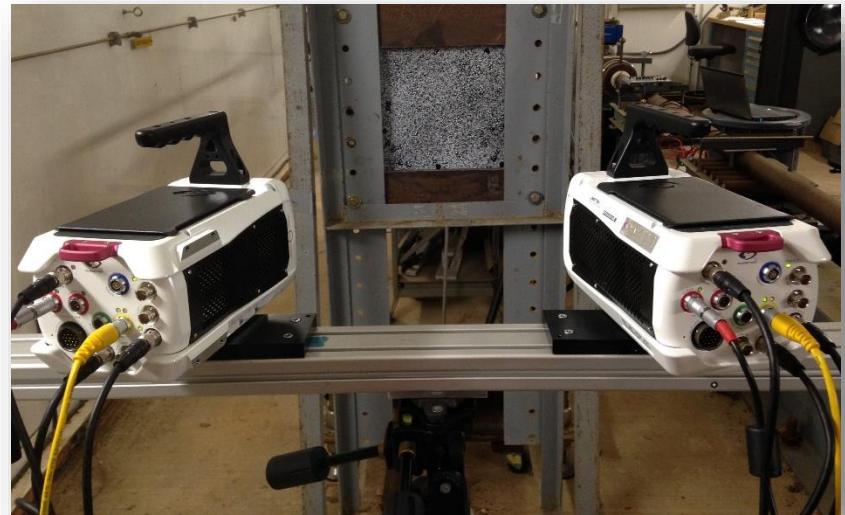
ET (on Pad) Cryo tanking test to observe stringer displacement



Digital Image Correlation - Overview of Technology

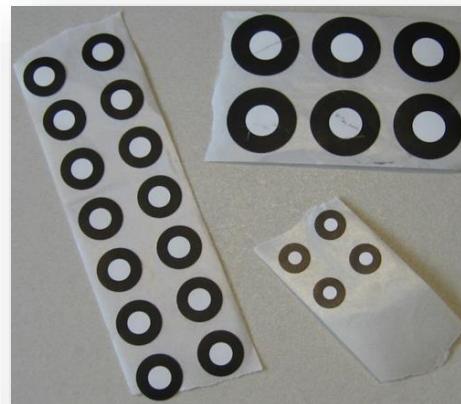
- Uses paired high speed video cameras calibrated to a volume to full field surface data
- Post-processing of paired images to determine
Displacement of surface, strains, acceleration, velocity
- High Speed cameras can provide high frame rate although frame rate limited by duration of test and current post-processing techniques (tremendous amounts of data)

Photos by: Paul Grisl and Gilbert Handley

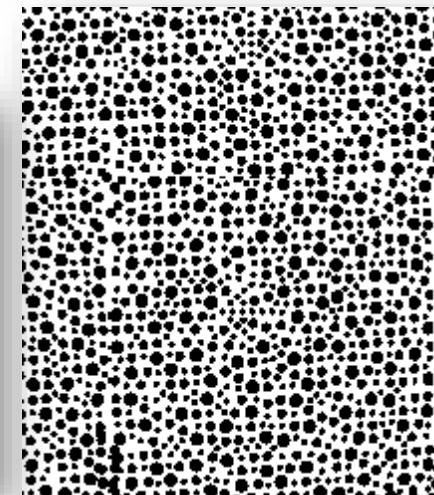


ARAMIS

PONTOS



Discrete Point Setup

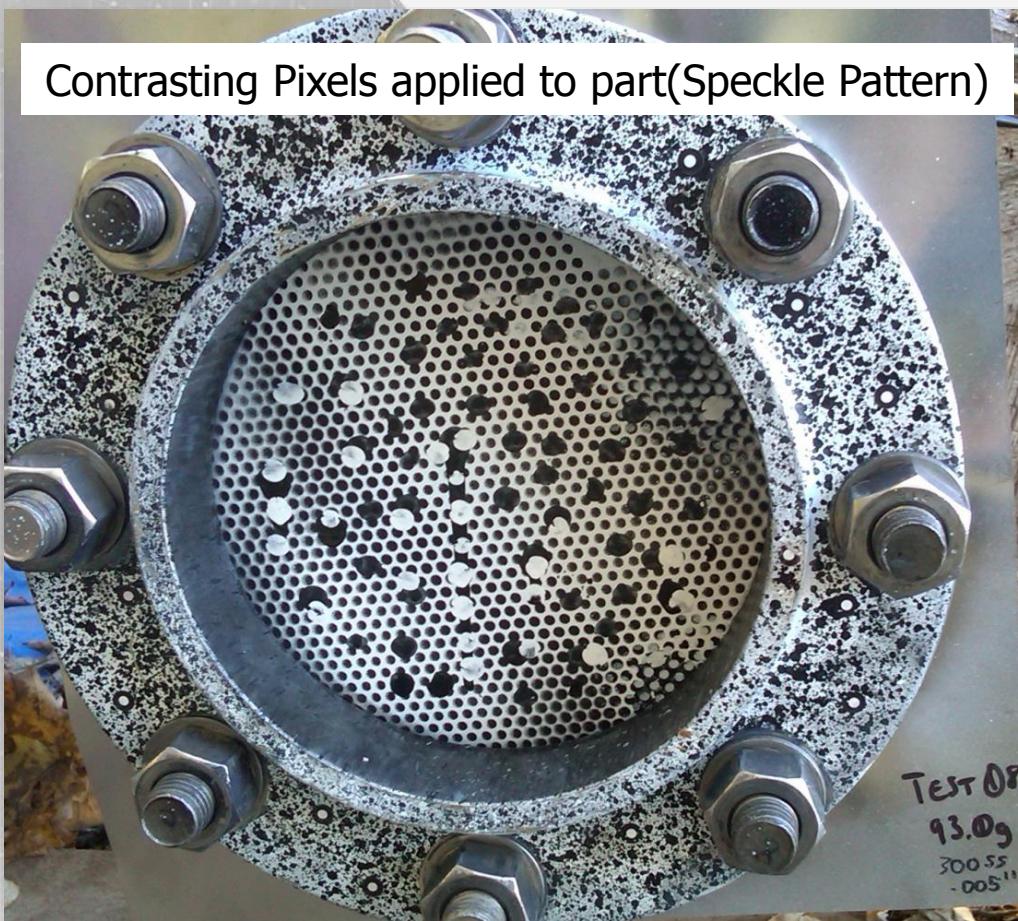


Full Surface Setup



What is Digital Image Correlation?

Contrasting Pixels applied to part(Speckle Pattern)



= Full Field
Displacement and
Strain Measurements

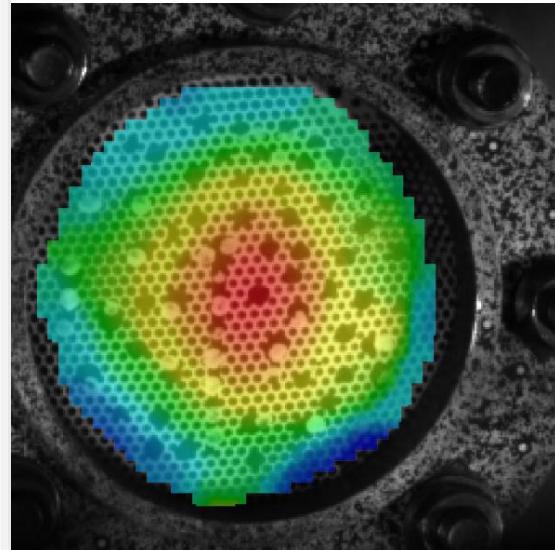


Stereo Camera Triangulation

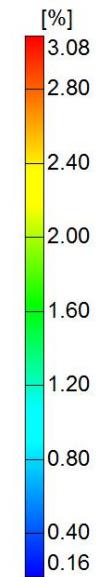


Photo Provided by: Tim Schmidt / Trilion

Oct 24, 2012 300 SS 0.005"

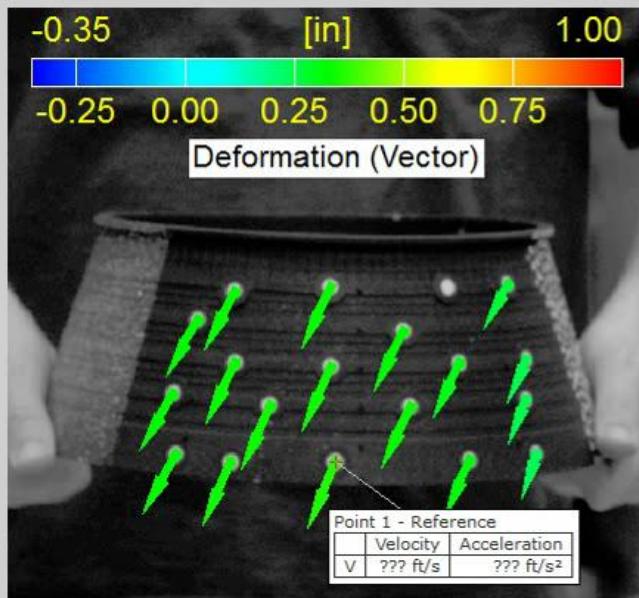


Major Strain





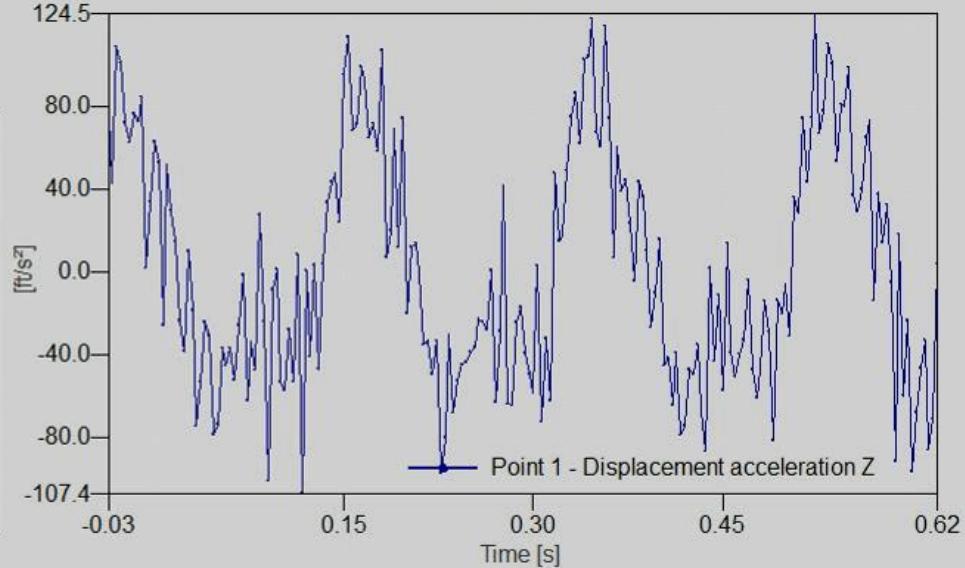
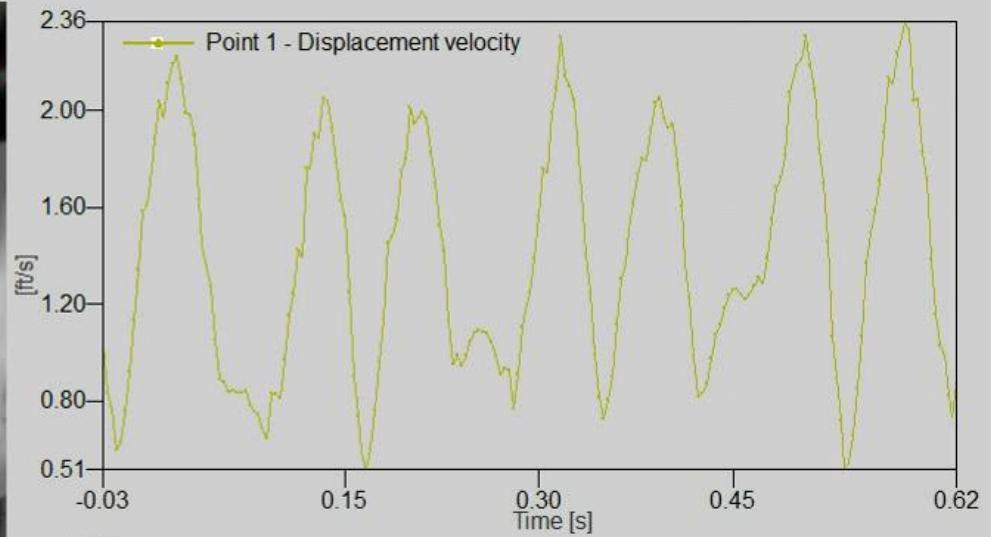
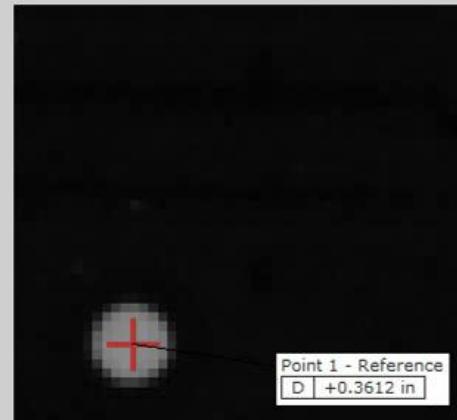
PONTOS Lab Experiments



Nozzle Deformation
Date: 4/2/2013
0.00000 sec
Phantom 7.1M HS
50mm lenses



Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley

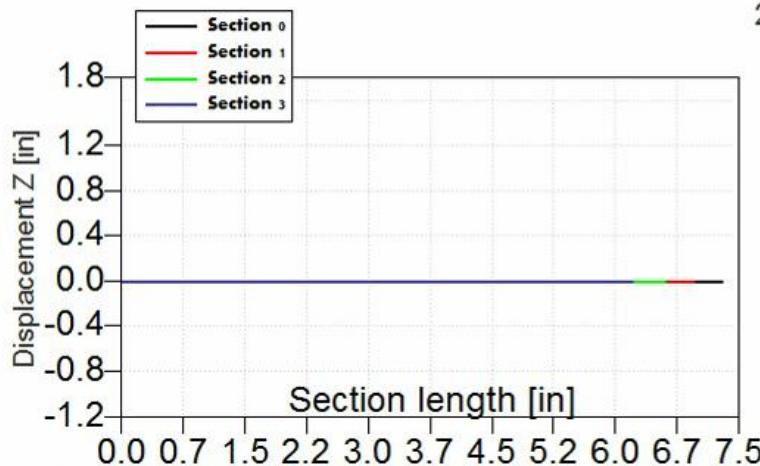




ARAMIS Lab Experiments – Displacement

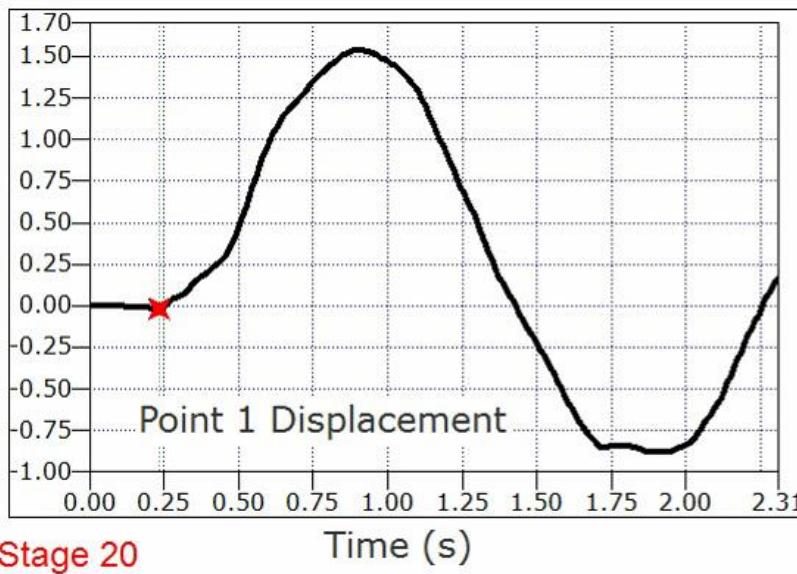
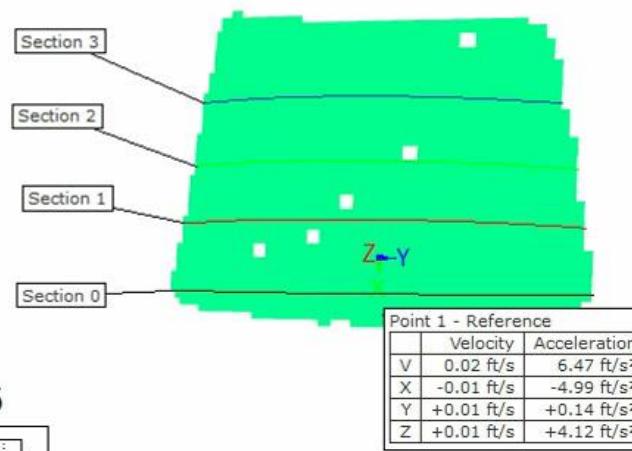
Stage 20

Nozzle Displacement Z



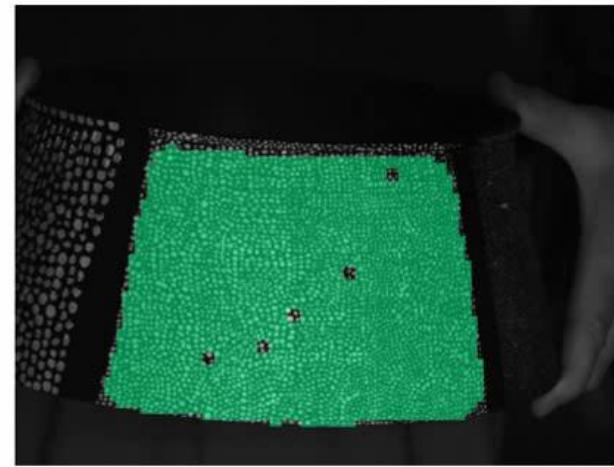
Stage 20
Time 0.23 s
2/22/2013

Displacement Z



Stage 20

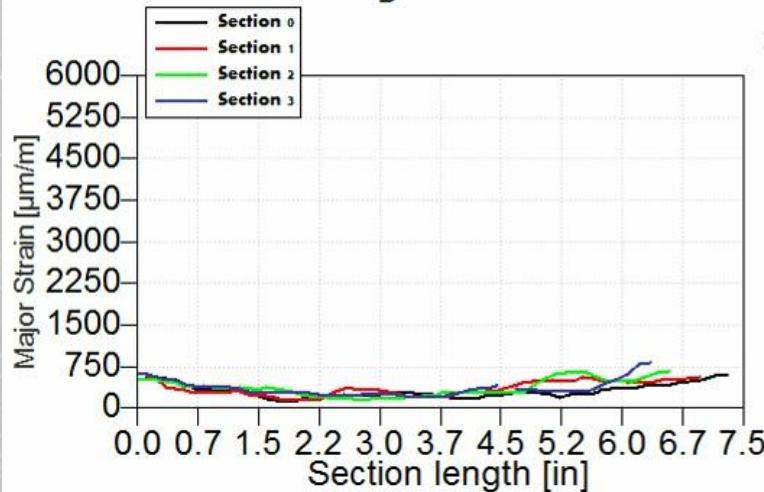
Time (s)





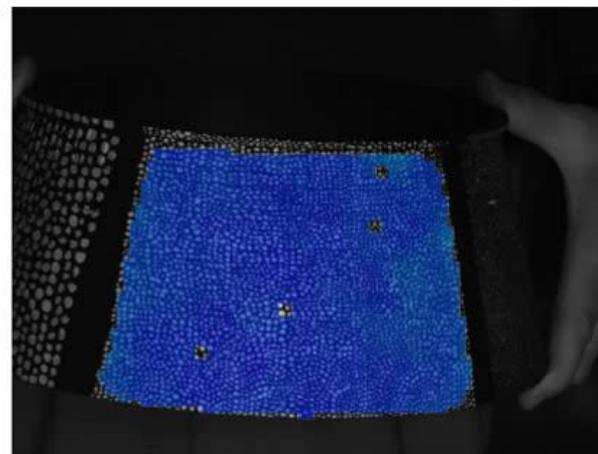
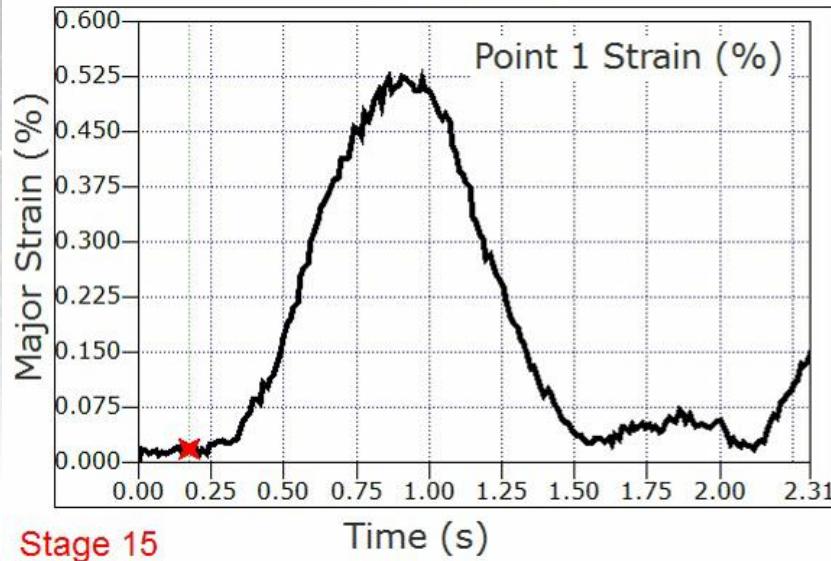
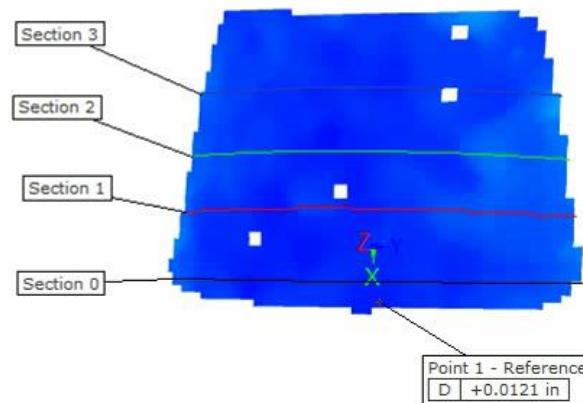
ARAMIS Lab Experiments – Principal Strain

Stage 15 Nozzle - Major Strain



Stage 15
Time 0.17 s
2/22/2013

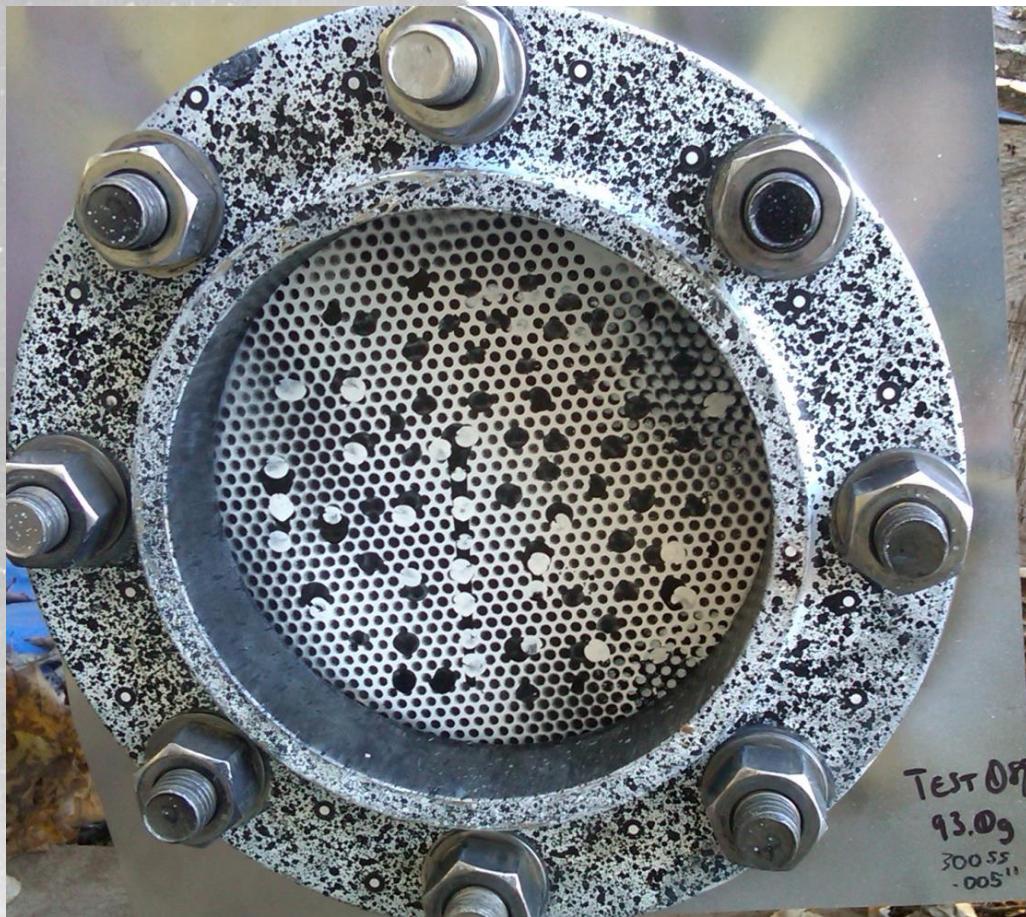
Major Strain



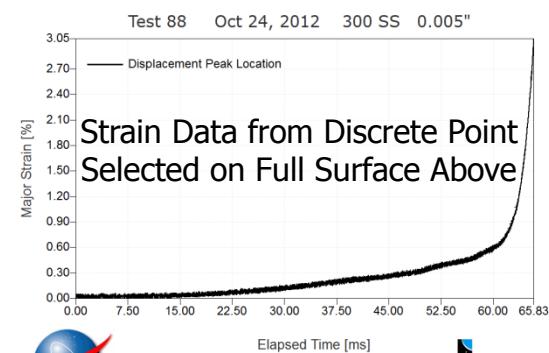
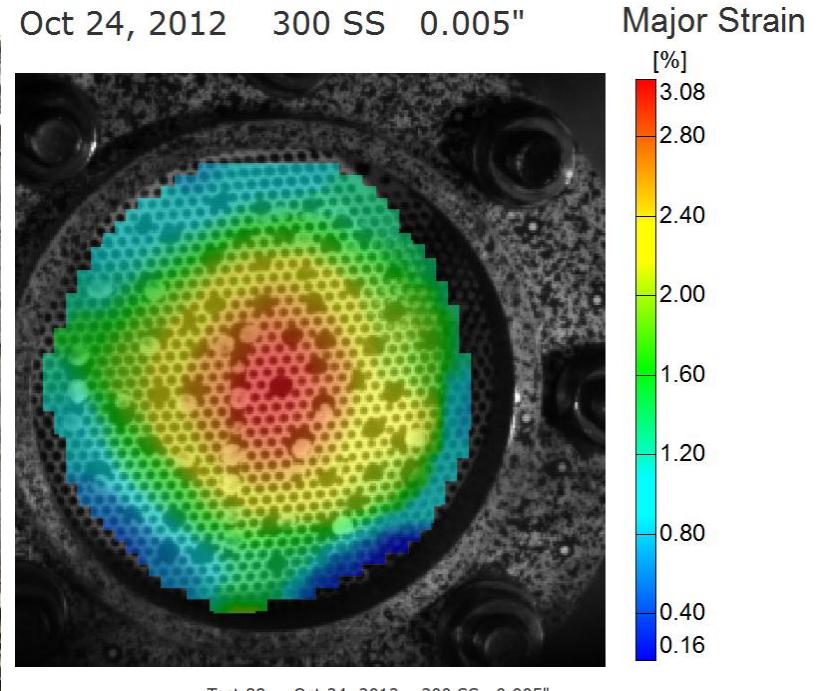
Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley



Blast Testing High Speed Example



Speckle pattern applied to component using Rustoleum 1976 Black



67,500 frames/sec

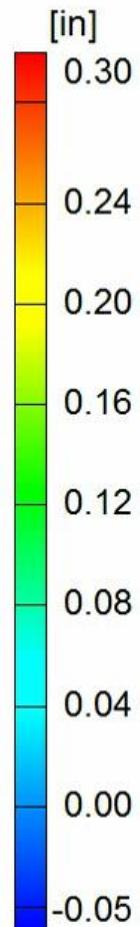
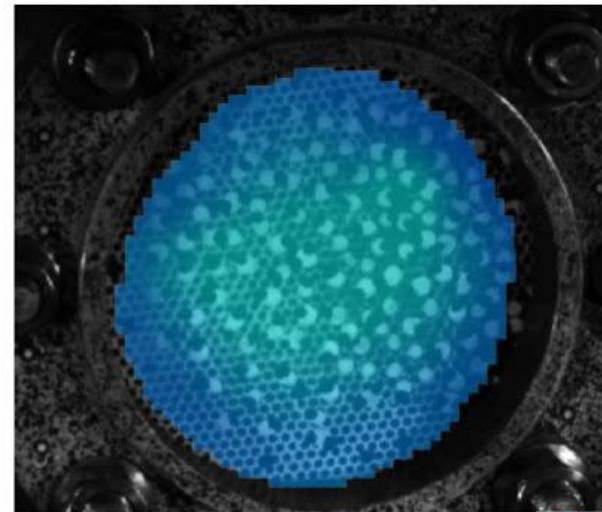
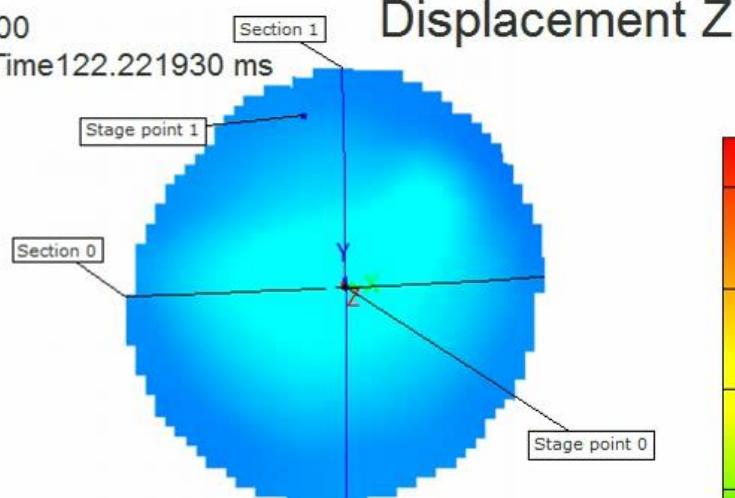
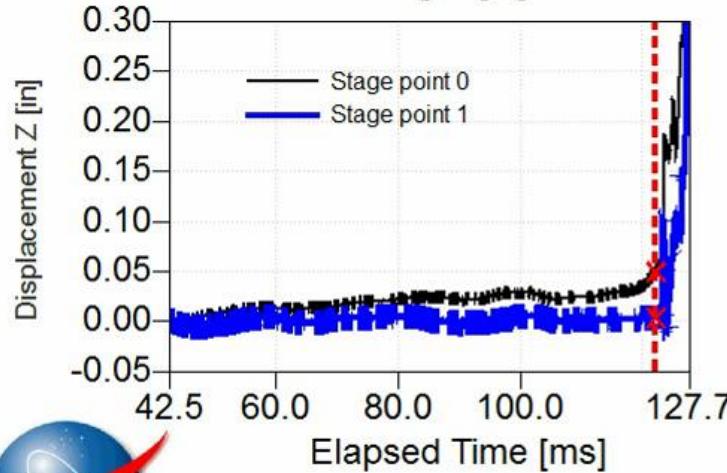
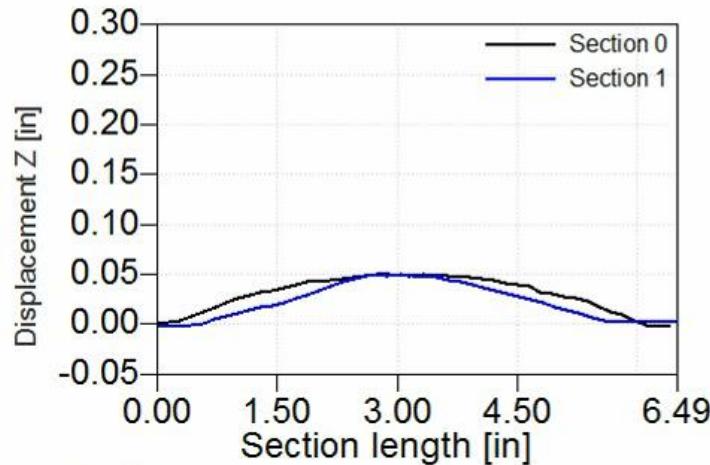


High Speed Fragmentation Testing

Test 91 April 3, 2013
300 SS 0.005" Half H2O

Stage 4300

Elapsed Time 122.221930 ms

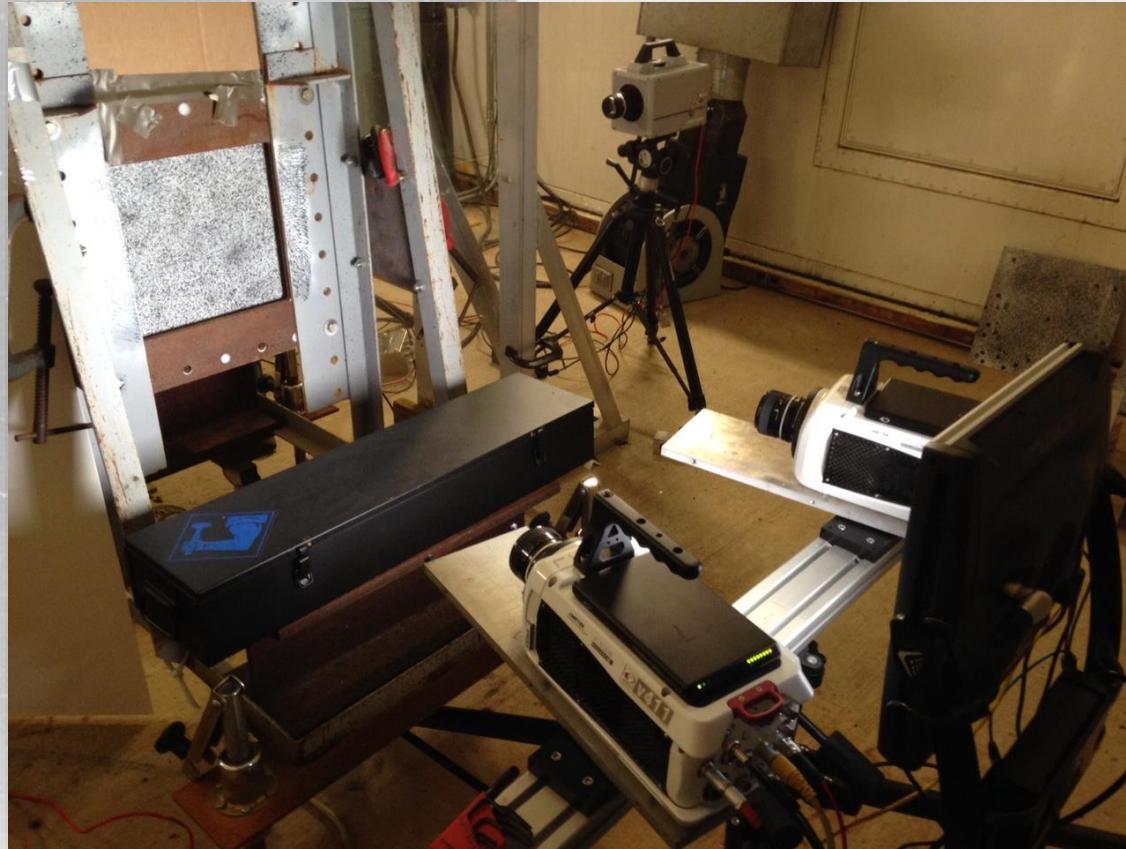


VIDEO

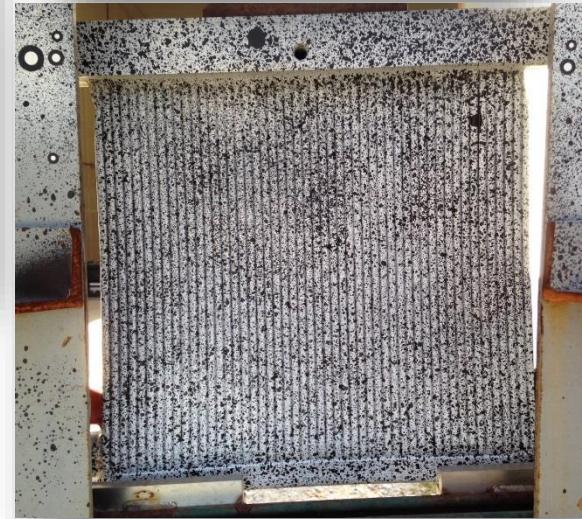
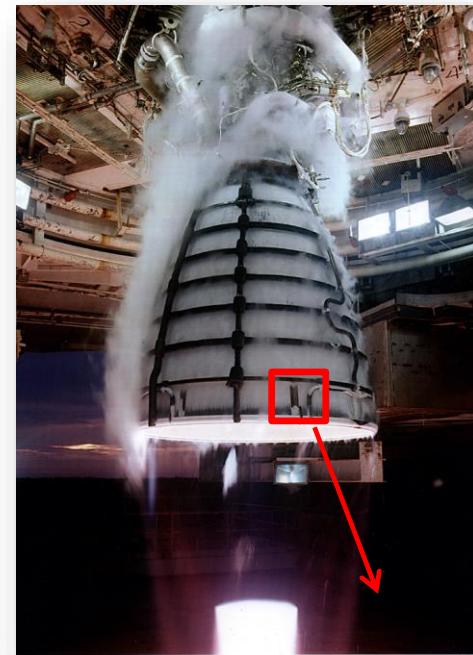
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Space Launch System (SLS) Debris Impact Testing



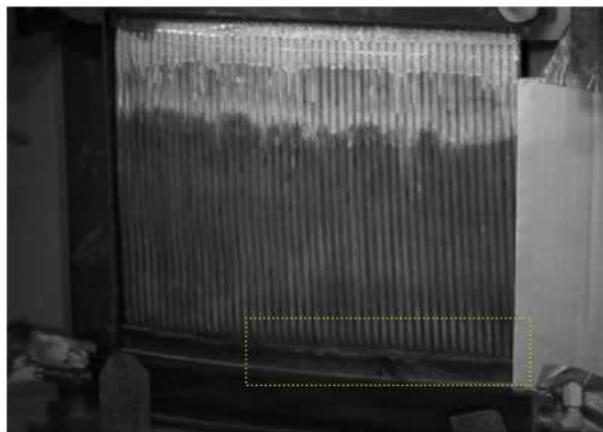
Test provided by: Paul Gradl and Cory Medina
Chip Kopicz, Perry Gray, Bart Suggs



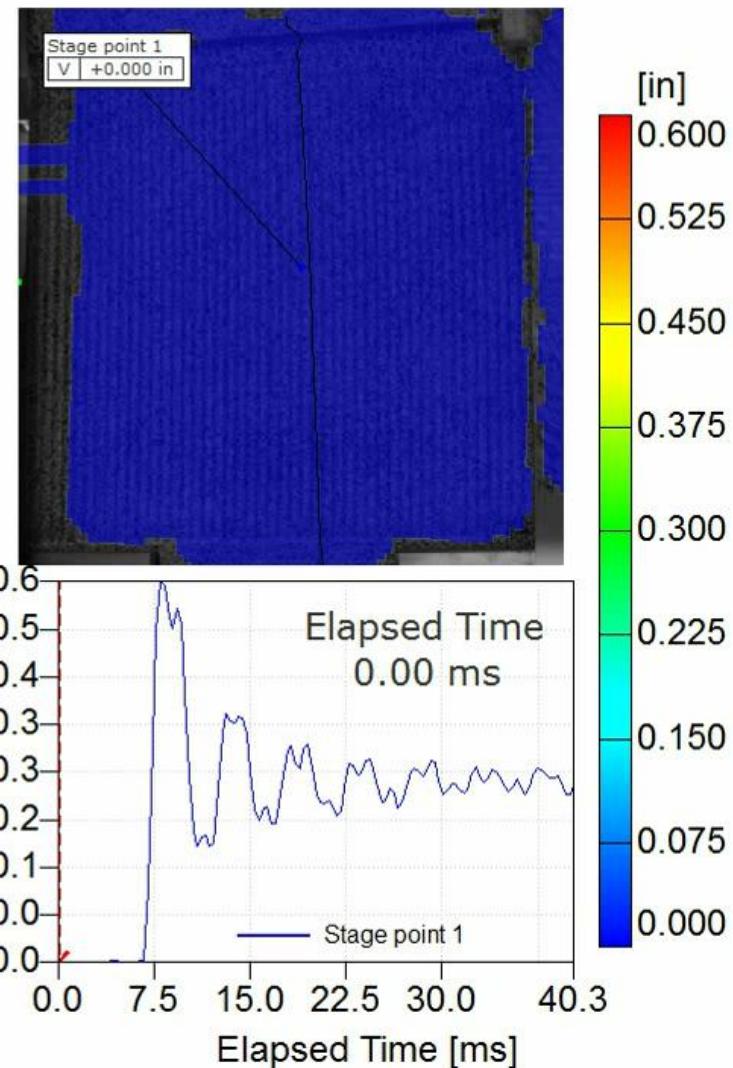


SLS RS25 Nozzle Pressurized Panel

**SLS RS25 Pressurized Panel Testing
13 Nov 2015; 6# Foam**



Displacement Z



Paul Gradl

Cory Medina

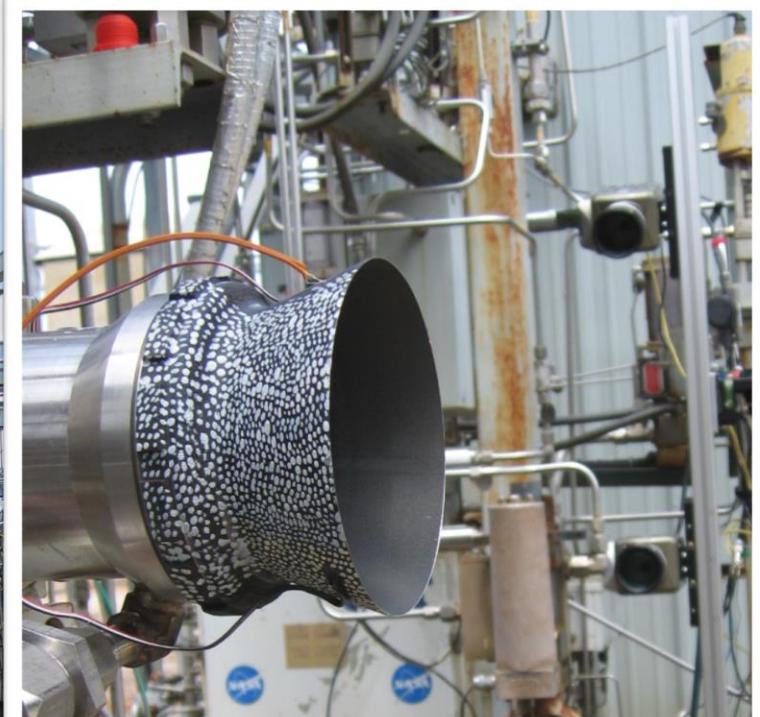
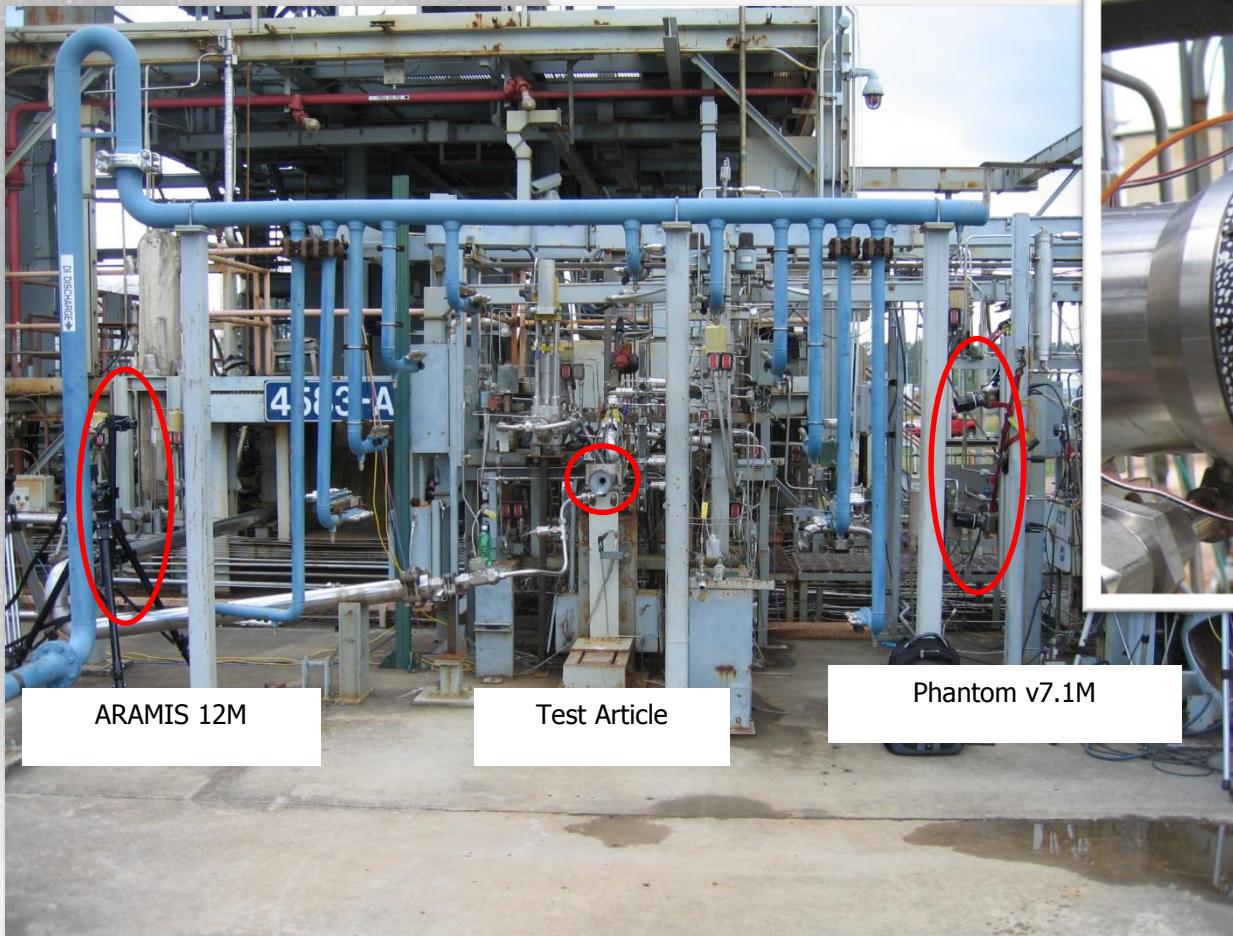
Chip Kopicz

VIDEO



Subscale Hotfire Nozzle Testing

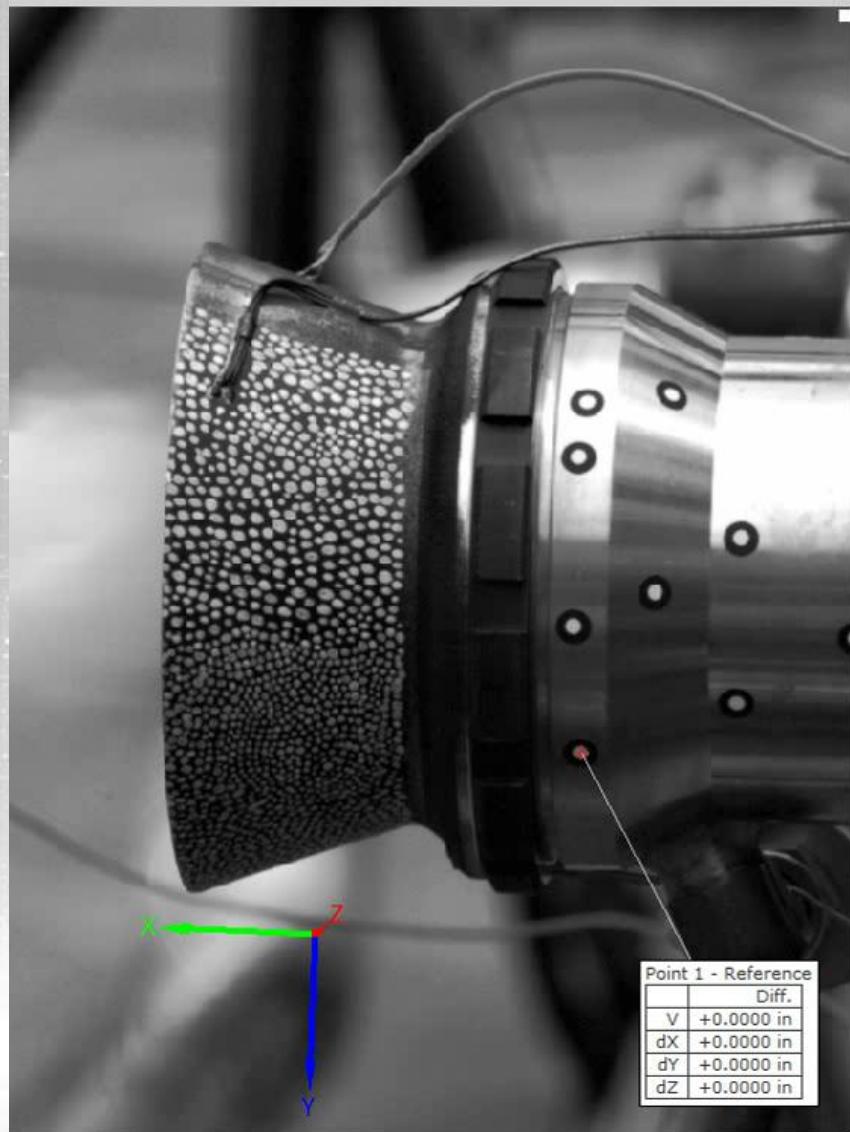
Test Photos and Data Collection:
Paul Gradi
Gilbert Handley
Sandy Elam Greene



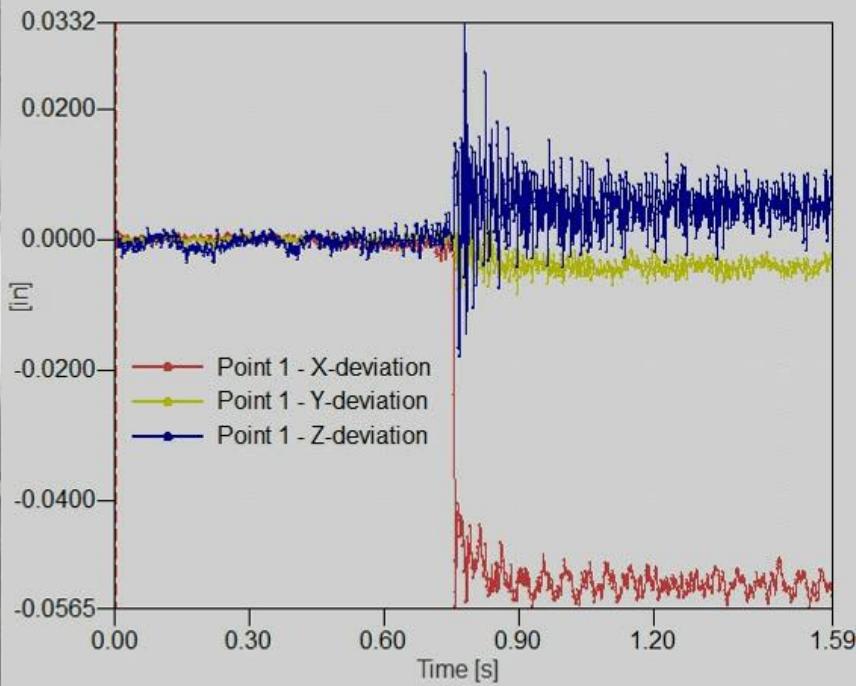
Additively Manufactured Nozzle Extension



Bench Testing Doesn't Always Translate into the Field...



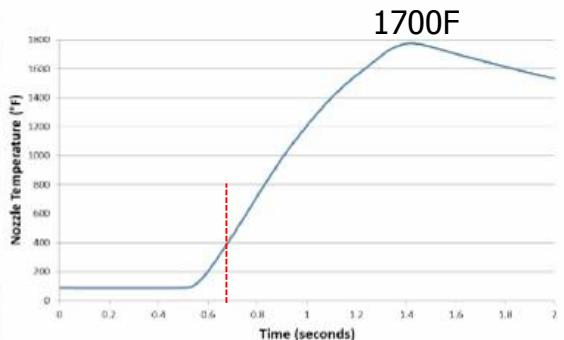
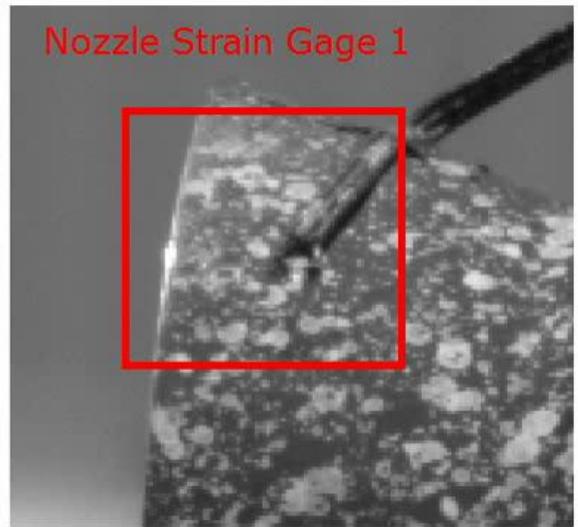
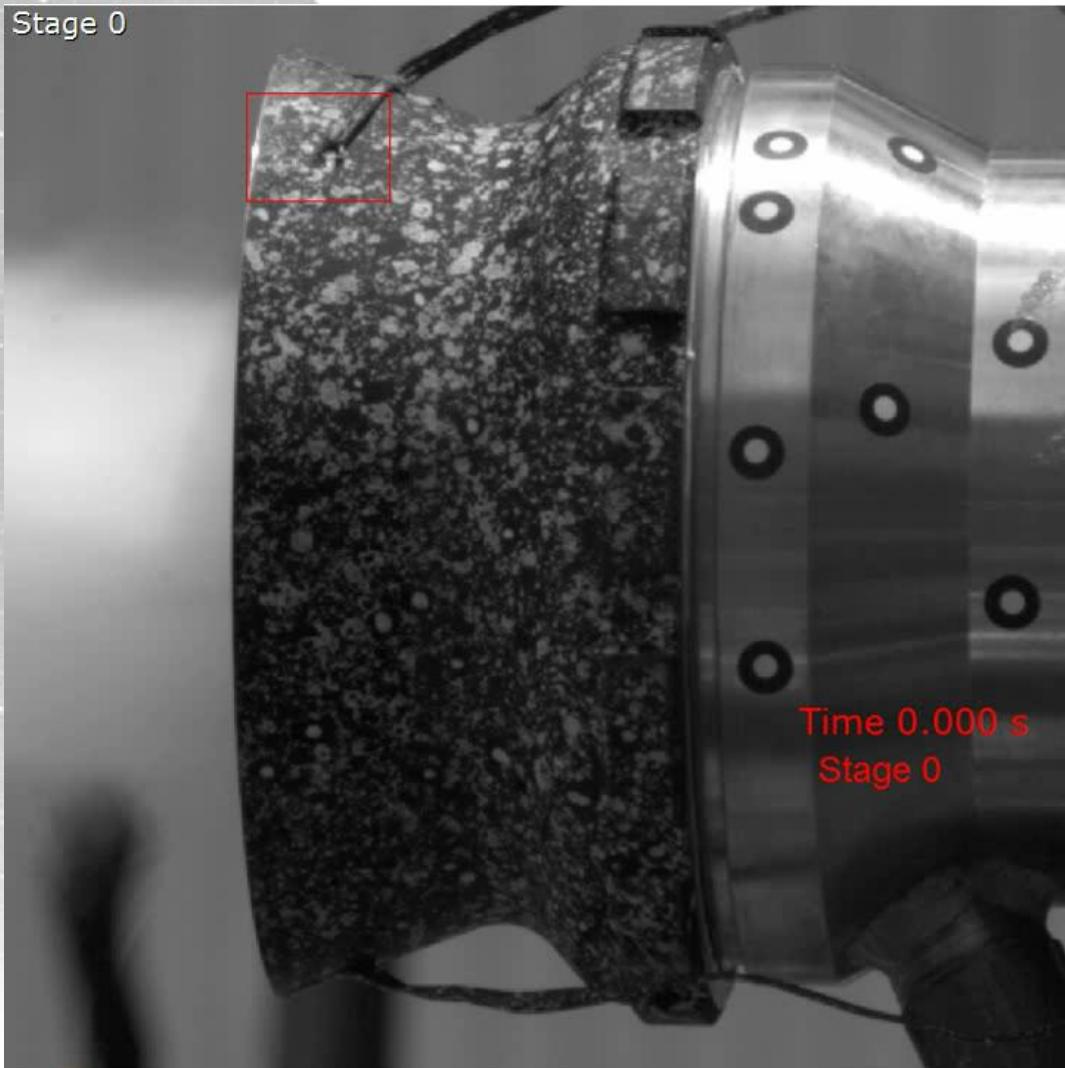
Nozzle Extension Skirt Buckling Test
Intentional Predicted Failure
May 22, 2013



Phantom High Speed v7.1M
750 fps
135mm lens @6ft



Motivation to Develop Technique



Strain Gage Failure at ~400F



Subscale Nozzle Hotfire Demonstration
Phantom v7.1 M, 1250 fps

6/13/2013

VIDEO

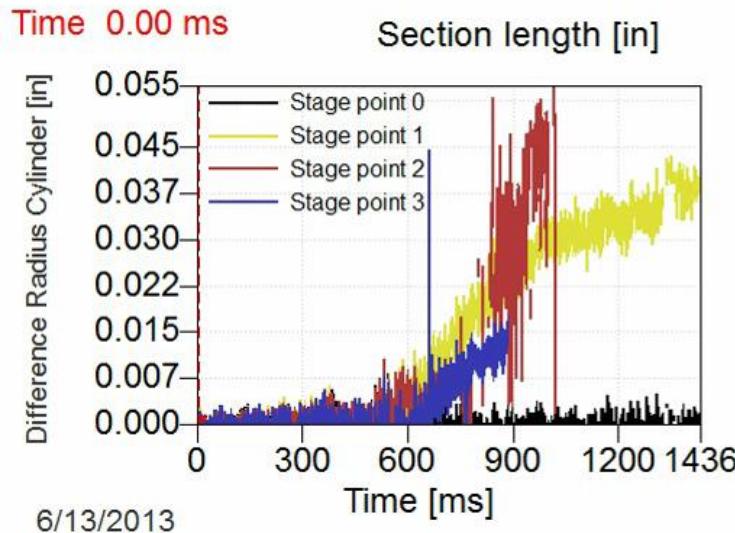
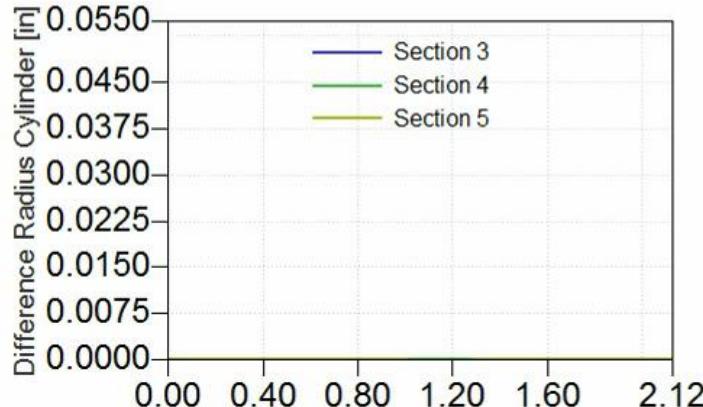
Paul Gradl
Gilbert Handley



Subscale Hotfire Testing on Nozzle



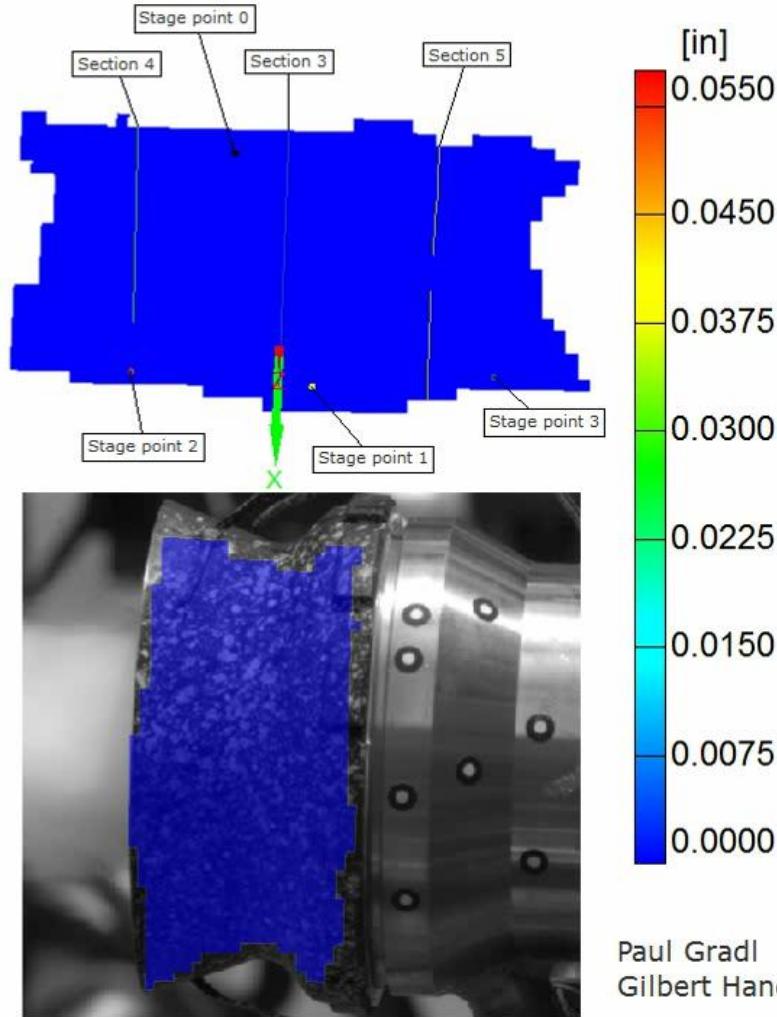
Subscale Nozzle Test
Demonstration of ARAMIS
Phantom v7.1 High Speed, 1250 fps



6/13/2013

Stage 0
Time 0.00 ms

Radial Displacement



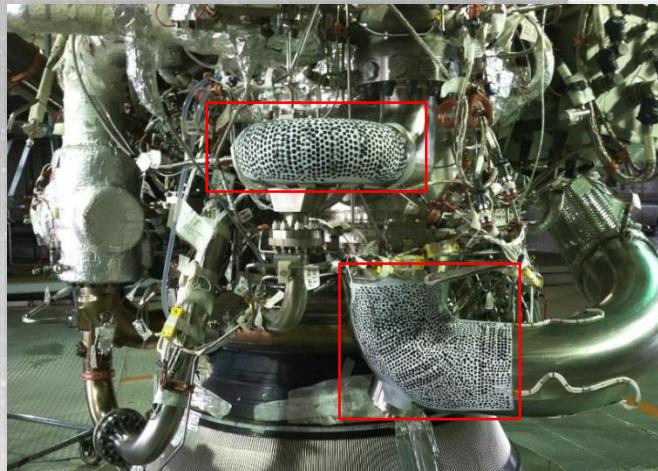


Large Scale D.I.C. for Engine Hotfire Testing

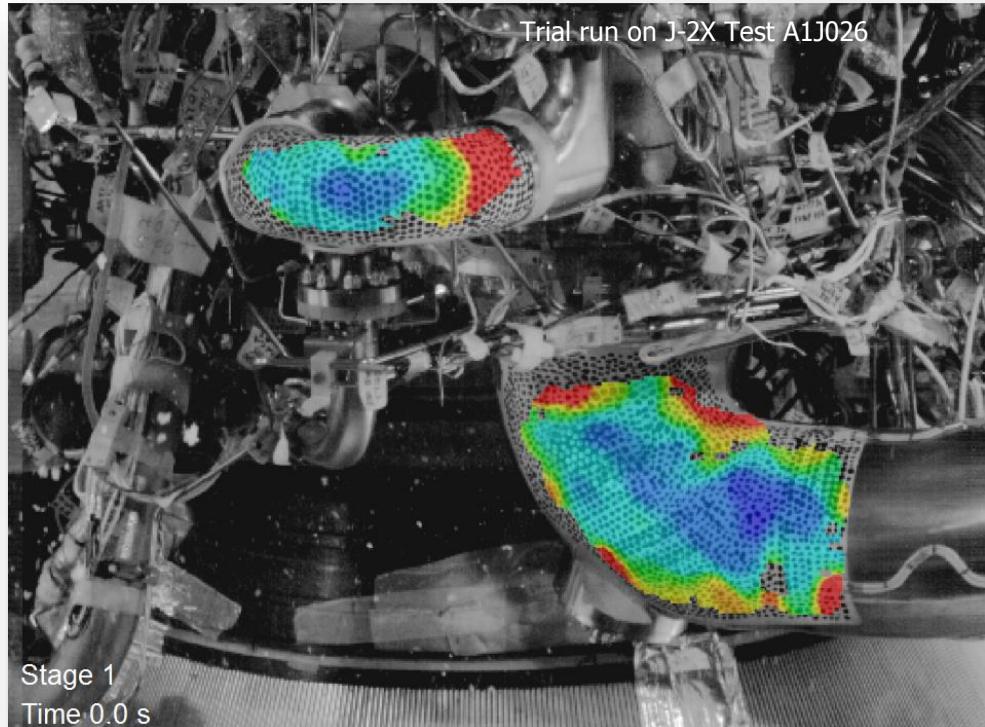
MSFC has developed new optical measurement techniques to augment or replace traditional gages in harsh environment engine testing or manufacturing operations

Stereo high-speed cameras measure full-surface displacements and strains using “speckle pattern” (calibrated triangulation)

- Leveraged basic techniques from NESC Shell Buckling Test and NASA & industry experts
- Developed speckle pattern and initial vibration damping in subscale hotfire testing at MSFC
- J-2X provided the test-bed environment to develop camera stability damping
- Industry-first attempt for high temperature, high vibration environments where traditional gages do not operate reliably



Stereo Cameras installed and Speckle Pattern Applied at Stennis A1 Stand



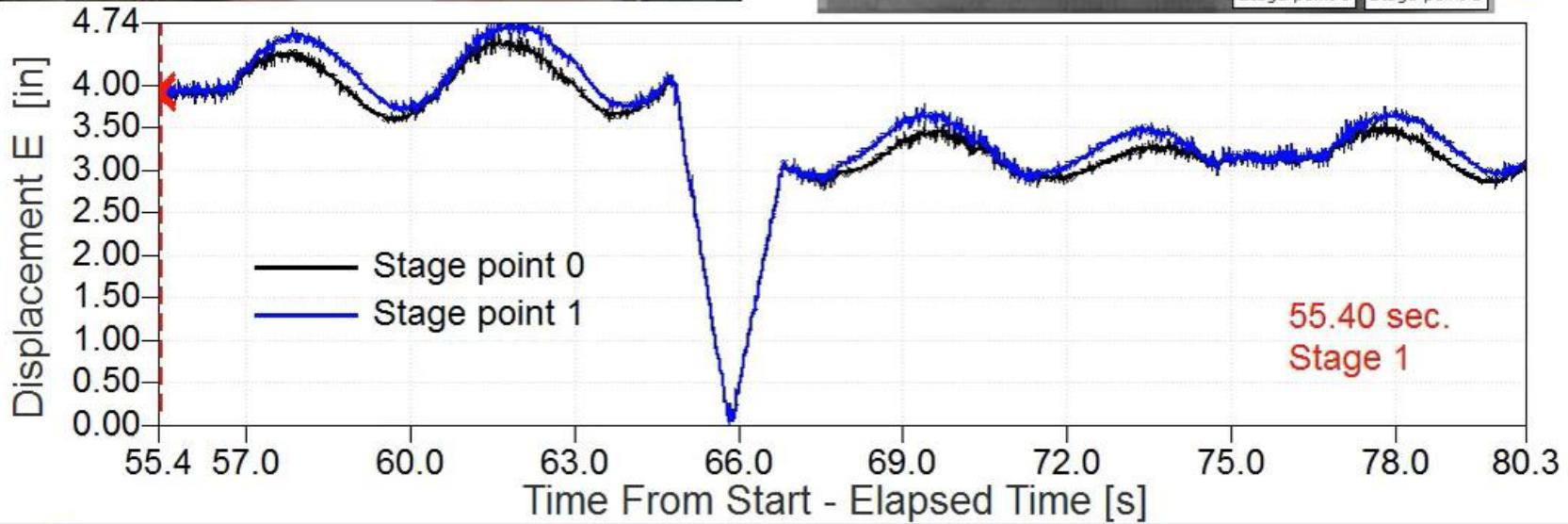
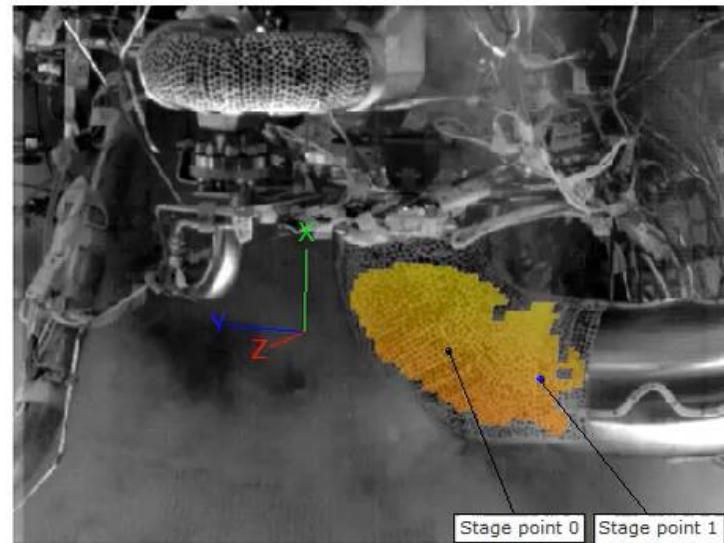


ARAMIS high speed cameras

18



ARAMIS Full Surface Strain Measurement Proof of Concept Displacement during A1J028 Test



ARAMIS Trial on J-2X A1J028

Paul Gradi
Gilbert Handley

VIDEO

Displacement E (Total X, Y, Z)



2.75" Hydra Testing Demo

Test Support: Paul Gradi/MSFC, Cory Medina/MSFC, John Tyson/Trilion, John "Yanni" Psilopolous/Trilion



Demonstrated initial feasibility of using photogrammetry and digital image correlation for range testing of missile burst testing.





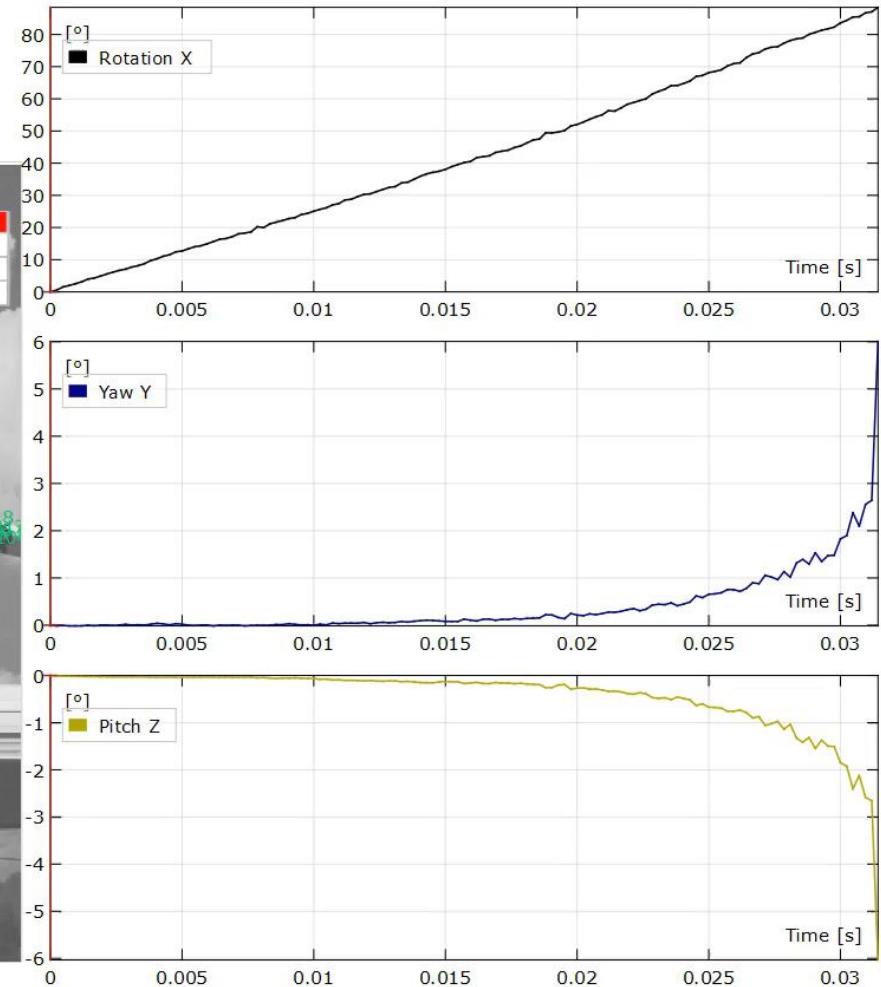
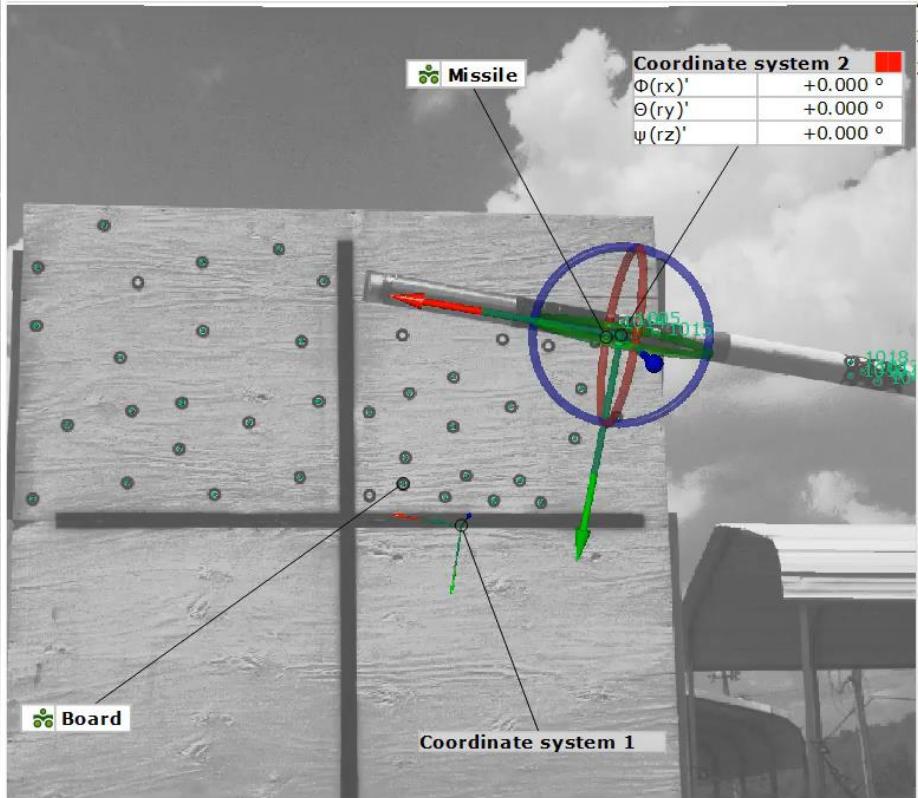
Feasibility of 6-dof Analysis of Missile Testing

Report - PONTOS Testing

Test 62 - TM1 Hydra Missile Testing

Test Data provided:

Paul Grndl and Cory Medina



1/2



Where are we going with this technology?

NASA will continue to advance this technology for rocket engine testing, subscale testing, component testing and bench top testing

- Replace traditional measurement systems
- Integrate with modern analysis tools
- Combine advanced techniques such as IR thermography and digital image correlation

NASA and AMRDEC have signed agreements to advance and develop the technology further

- Further develop techniques for harsh environments
 - Liquid rocket engine testing
 - Missile range testing
 - Static solid motor testing
- Lab environment, modal and dynamic testing

Share lessons learned with industry and government through technical papers and presentations

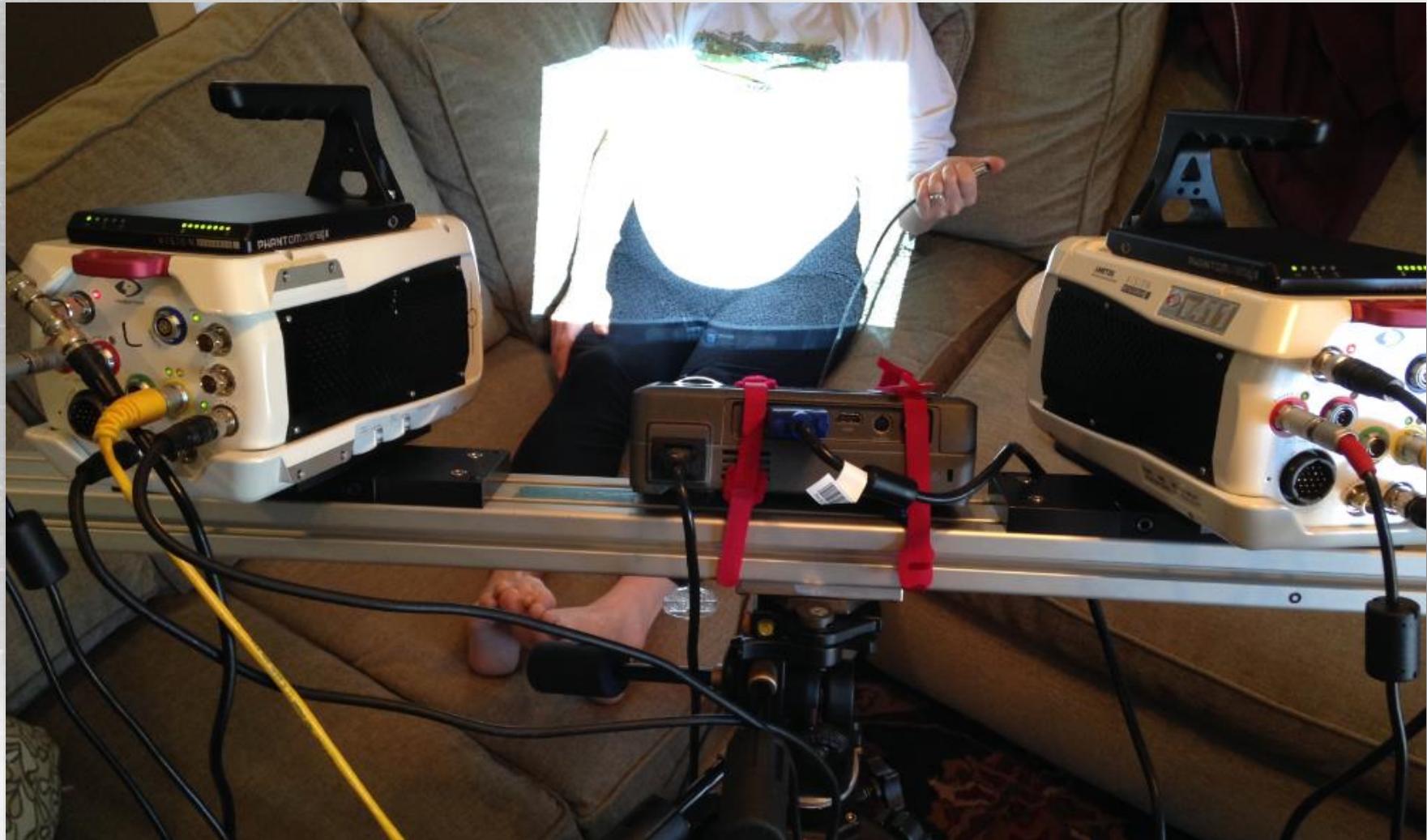


The possibilities of dynamic data collection are endless...



Dynamic responses
require an input to
excite the system...

Images were collected using a projected pattern instead of painting a speckle pattern on her belly...
High Speed cameras were post triggered after movements felt.

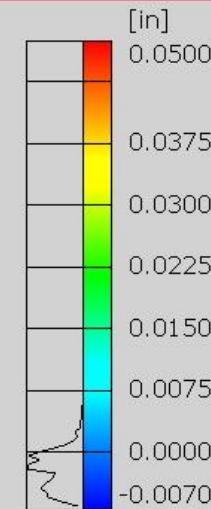
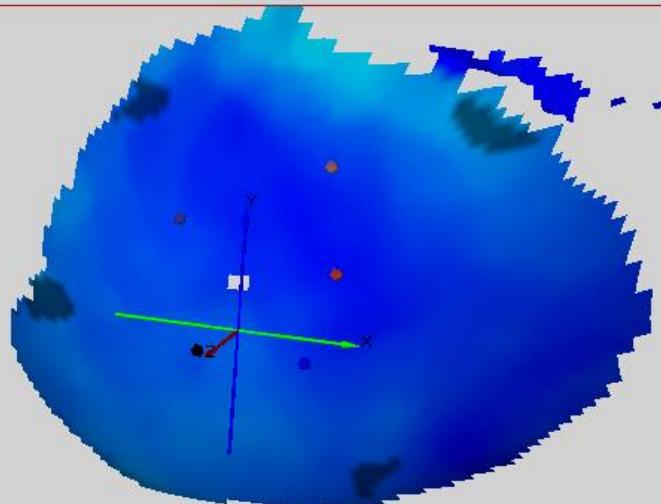
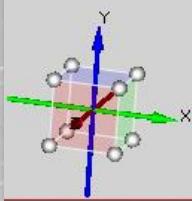




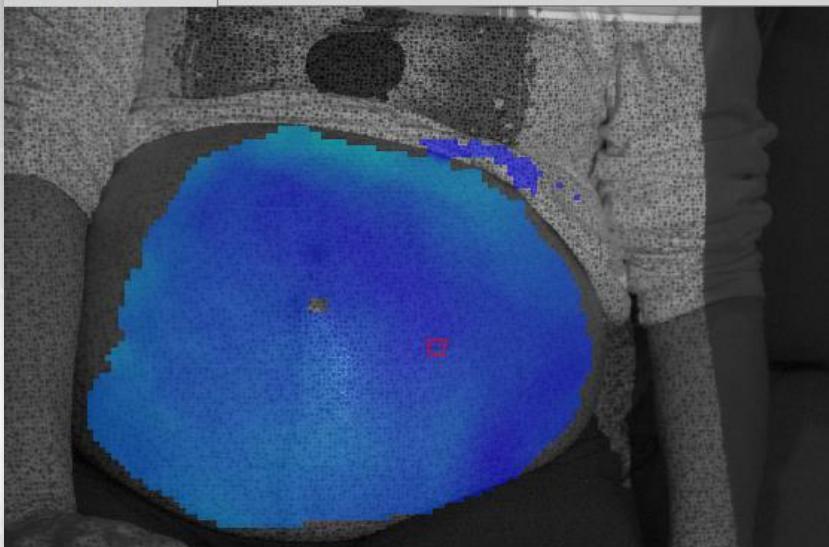
To ensure that kicks and movement data was real a background test was conducted with no baby movement (to correct for breathing and body motion)

3D View

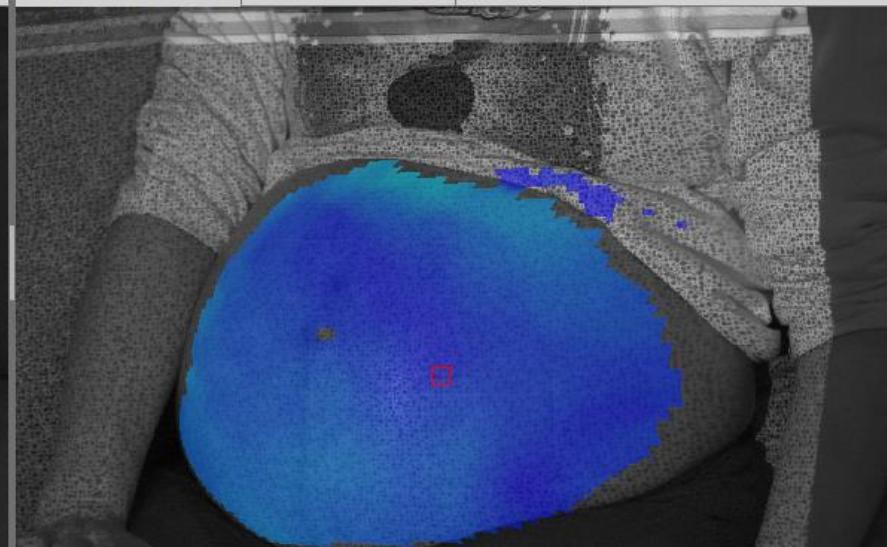
Baby G ARAMIS_Cine 5 - No Kick.dap	
Visualization	Displacement Z
Stage from to	0 -> 4



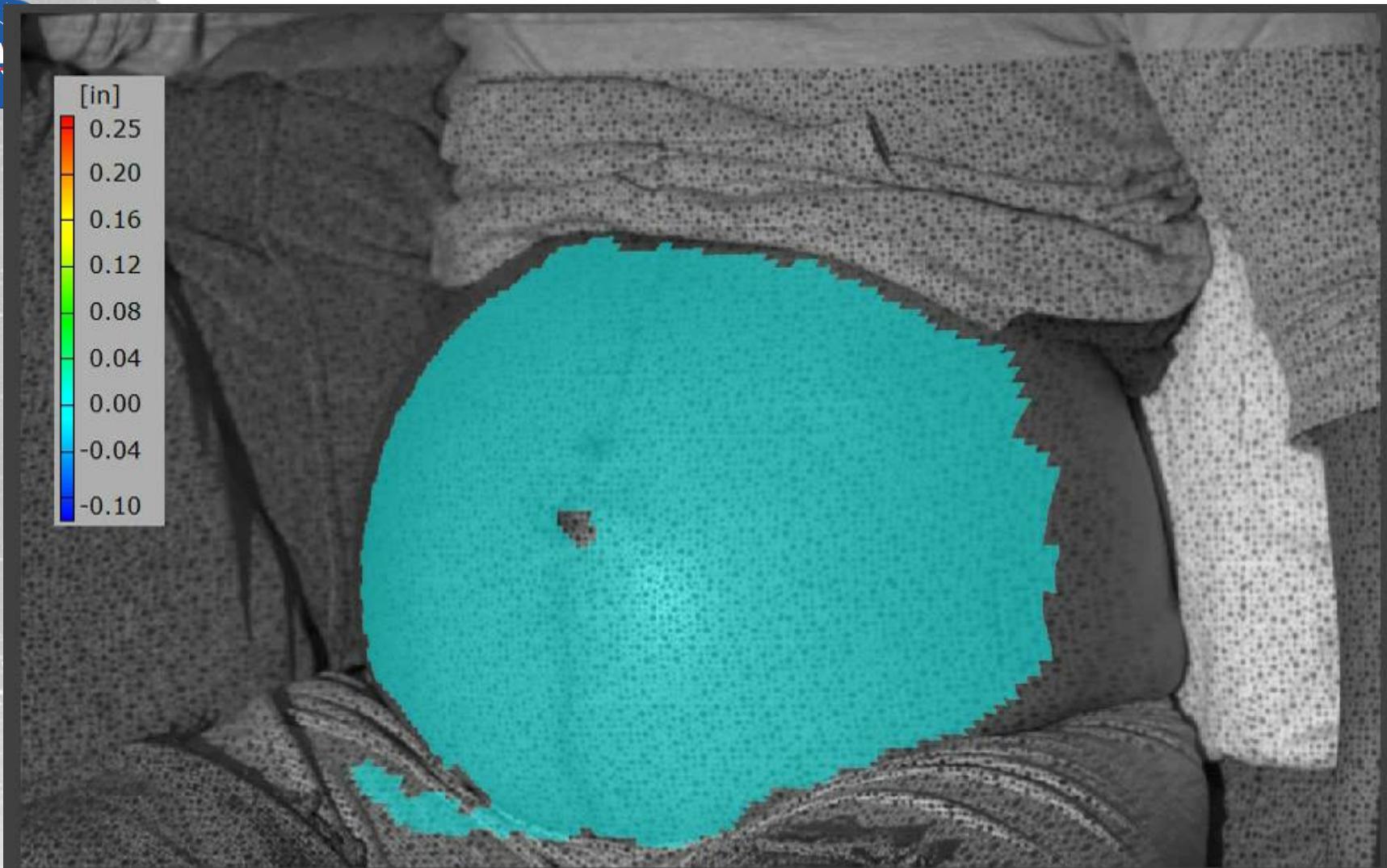
Stage 4 Left Image



Stage 4 Right Image



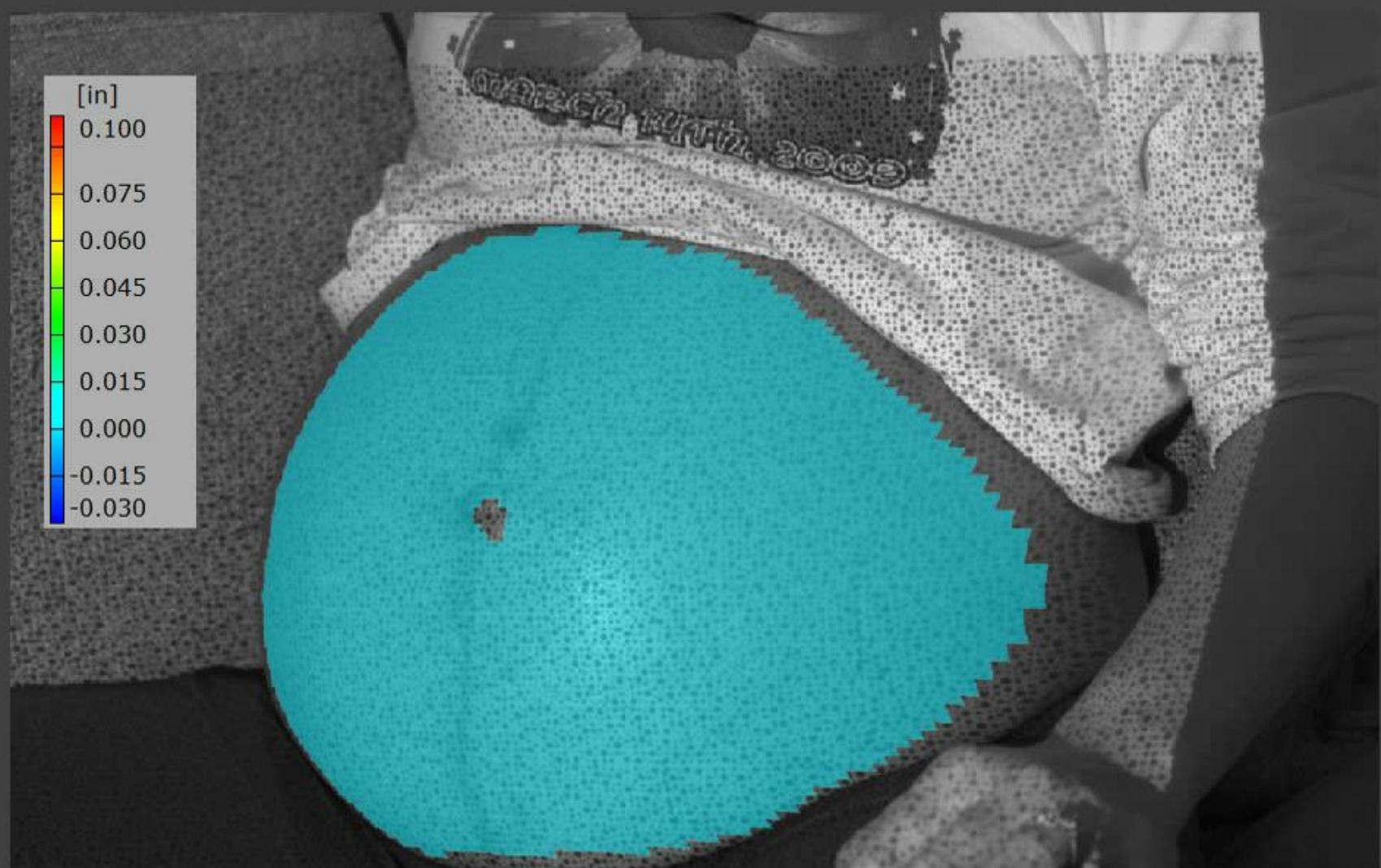
NASA_Stage Points



[Click to Play Video](#)

Time 0.00 seconds

**Displacement in Z Axis
Baby Gradl Movement - Shift to Right Side**



↓ Click to Play Video

Time 0.00 seconds

Displacement in Z Axis
Baby Gradl Movement - Baby Kicking

VIDEO



Contact: Paul Gradl
NASA MSFC
256.544.2455
Paul.R.Gradl@nasa.gov

BACKUP

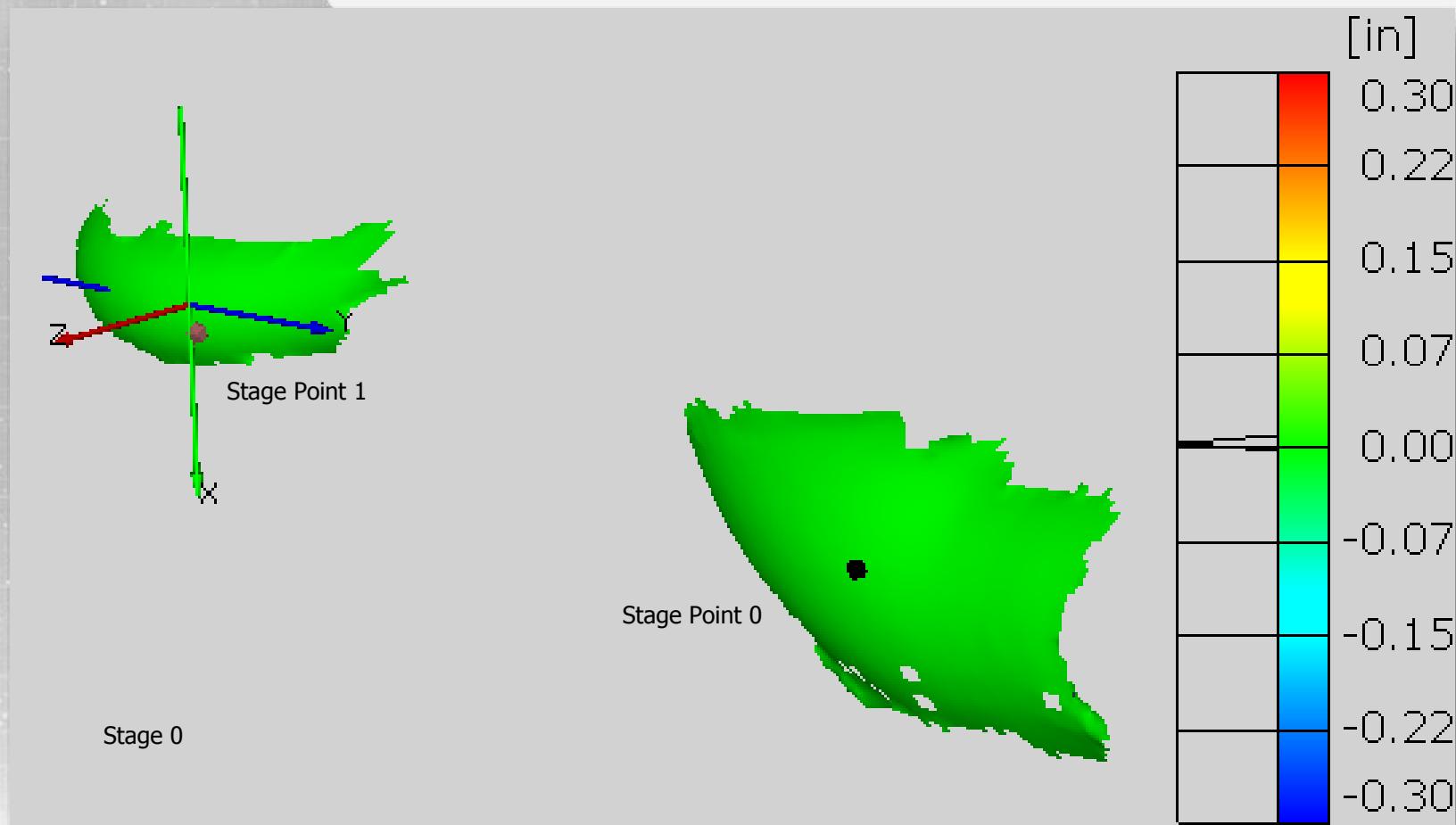


References

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- Gradl, P.R. "Application of Optical Measurement Techniques during Fabrication and Testing of Liquid Rocket Nozzles." Paper presented at 62nd JANNAF Propulsion Meeting/8th Liquid Propulsion Subcommittee, June 1, 2015. Nashville, TN
- Gradl, P.R. "Digital Image Correlation Techniques Applied to Large Scale Rocket Engine Testing." To be presented at AIAA Joint Propulsion Conference, Salt Lake City, UT. July 2016.
- Black, R., Gradl, P.R. "Resurrecting the F-1 – 3D Scanning to Digitally Capture the Saturn V Main Engine". Capture 3D Measurement Innovation 2012, August 23, 2012. Costa Mesa, CA.
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- Kynard, M., Gradl, P.R. Town Hall Panel. "Where's My Apollo Vision for the Future?". Structured Light and D.I.C. presented to forum at AIAA Propulsion and Energy 2014, Cleveland, OH.
- Cannon, J., Gradl, P.R. Status of Liquid Engines Optical Measurement Techniques presented to Integrated High Payoff Rocket Propulsion Technology (IHPRT). Presented September 2012, April 2013, March 2014.
- Gradl, Paul. "Digital Image Correlation Techniques Applied to Large Scale Rocket Engine Testing". To Be Presented at AIAA Joint Propulsion Conference. July 25-28, 2016.
- Gradl, Paul. "Rapid Fabrication Techniques for Liquid Rocket Channel Wall Nozzles". To Be Presented at AIAA Joint Propulsion Conference. July 25-28, 2016.



ARAMIS Full Surface Models from Data Collection



Full 3D surface data collected for each “stage” or period of time



Presenter Biography

Paul Gradl is a senior propulsion engineer in the Propulsion Division, Combustion Devices Design and Development Branch, at NASA Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC). He leads manufacturing, design, development and testing of liquid rocket engine nozzles and nozzle extensions and has supported a variety of nozzle development and flight programs over the last 12 years. These programs include large scale tube wall and channel wall nozzles, additive manufacturing (3D printing of metal) of nozzle components, novel approaches for channel wall closeouts and hotfire testing of nozzles and combustion chambers. Paul has been involved and led technology development supporting a variety of combustion chamber and nozzle manufacturing techniques for nozzles and recently advanced optical measurement techniques (Digital Image Correlation and Dynamic Photogrammetry) for use during component manufacturing and test. He has authored and co-authored over 14 journal articles and conference papers and holds a patent in his field. Paul has a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering and MBA from Gannon University as well as a Masters in engineering from University of Alabama Huntsville. Mr. Gradl has received numerous NASA and industry awards including two NASA Exceptional Achievement Medals, MSFC Research and Technology, NASA Technology Transfer, Engineering Partnership Award, ARES Program Made It Happen, MSFC Certificate of Appreciation, and was a NASA Space Flight Honoree.

